# THE FACTS AND FIGURES

# Concerning the Rio Verde Canal Company's Enterprise.

The final location, surveys and perfected plans for the construction of the company's works have been made under the directions and personal supervision of Mr. Donald W. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Anderson, irrigation engineers, of Denver, Colo., and the work of construction will be under Mr. Campbell's direction as supervising engineer.

The contract for the entire construction of the Horse Shoe Reservoir dam, the Diversion dam and ninety-eight miles of canal, including the crossing of Cave Creek, New River and the Aqua Fria, was signed on the nineteenth day of February of this year by the president of the Canal company and by the contractors, Langdon, Linton & Co., of Minneapolis and D. Grant & Co., of Faribault, Minnesota.

Mr. S. R. H. Robinson and F. L. Conkey, the contractors representatives, with a train load of

construction material from Minnesota commenced work under their contract on the ninth day of April and

the work is being pushed with vigor.

The extent and importance of this construction will be best understood through the following statement of figures: Area of the Horseshoe Reservoir, 3,200 acres; capacity of the same on the initial construction. 205,000 acre feet, or 8,929,800,000 cubic feet, which is sufficient water to cover 205,000 acres of land one foot deep. The dam to create this storage reservoir will be about 180 feet in height, about 300 feet long at the bottom, and about 1,200 feet long at the top. It will be what is known as a "gravity dam," and will be constructed of rock taken from the mountain side, immediately adjacent and largely at an elevation above the top of the dam. The spillway, from which the flood waters of the stream will be discharged, when the reservoir is full, is entirely separate and nearly a quarter of a mile distant from the west end of the dam. The crest of the waste weir will be an elevation of about 150 feet above the bottom of the reservoir, and will be not less than 1,500 feet in length, so as to provide amply for the discharge of the flood water of the stream. The location, in all its natural conditions, is pronounced by experts all that could be desired. The dam will set the water back up the stream a distance of about 8 miles, and in the widest place the reservoir is about three miles and a half wide. This storage location is up stream or above the Diversion dam and canal head, which are located about three-fourths of a mile above the mouth of Camp or Chilson's Creek, and about 10 miles above old "Camp McDowell." The Diversion dam will be built simply for the purpose of raising the water to such an elevation as will enable the canal to cross the height of ground commonly called "McDowell Divide," between the valley of the Verde river and that of the Salt river. The canal, the construction of which is covered by the present contract, will extend from the Diversion dam down the west side of the Verde Valley, across "McDowell Divide," at a point about four miles north of the Arizona canal, thence extending in a northwesterly direction across Paradise Valley, crossing Cave Creek above or to the northward of the Union mine, and extending westward through Deer Valley across New River to the crossing of the Fria, just north of Calderwood Butte, thence extending westward and southward to the southeastern angle of the White Tank mountains, near to the range line between ranges 2 and 3 west, at which point the present construction will terminate. The canal will, however, be extended westward across the Hassayampa after initial construction shall have been completed. ever, be extended westward across the Hassayampa after initial construction shall have been completed. The capacity of the main canal will be about 1,200 cubic feet per second on initial construction, and will be subsequently enlarged so as to greatly increase its carrying capacity. On initial construction it will cover about 350,800 acres of land, of which fully 250,000 acres is first-class agricultural lands, and of which fully 220,000 acres will be irrigated by water supplied on initial construction. Of this area, over 62,000 acres have been entered or taken up by entrymen under the desert land since the enterprise was projected,

and the canal company has sold its water rights therefor.

As above stated, after initial construction shall have been completed, the canal will be enlarged and extended, so as to cover and furnish water for fully 400,000 acres of land. This will involve the constructruction of additional storage reservoirs, locations for which have already been appropriated by the company. Broadly stated, the completed enterprise involves the conversion of about 600 square miles of worthless desert into 400,000 acres of fertile farms and orchards. This means the creation of many million dollars of new wealth, much the larger part of which will accrue to those who acquire these lands, of which 150,000, covered by initial construction are still vacant and open to entry.

## WATER RIGHTS.

Arizona lands are of no value for any purpose without irrigation. Millions of acres rich in all the elements necessary for plant growth, with ideal climatic conditions, are barren and unoccupied, valuelesss because waterless. Vacant land is plenty and practically free, but a water supply for irrigation can only be had through the expenditure of large sums of money, and only for limited areas, while adjacent lands wanting a water supply will remain desert, valueless and unoccupied forever.

With an assured water supply, these lands become worth at once from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre,

even before cultivation is commenced.

The water supply which gives value to these lands comes from the canal company, and this supply is guaranteed by a contract made by the canal company with the person who enters the land under the desert land laws, by which contract a stipulated amount of water is sold to the entryman and allotted and forever attached to the land designated in the contract, and this water right is ever after sold with the land. This contract with the canal company for the service of water is called a "Water Right."

The water right contract fixes the quantity of water which may be demanded in any year, and sets forth and provides for all necessary conditions, limitations and regulations for the service and delivery of

the water on the land, and fixes the term of payment for water service.

The water right contract gives value to the land named in it, because it guarantees a sufficient supply of water for its reclamation from present desert condition and for its irrigation and cultivation, upon condition of the payment of the annual rate for the water served.

The water right in the hands of the husbandman converts the barren desert into the fruitful farm,

orchard or garden.

# ENTRY OF LANDS.

Any person (man or woman) a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the Territory, may enter not less than 40 acres and not more than 320 acres each.

The entry fee (payable to the United States at time of entry) is 25 cents per acre. Within four years from date of entry final proofs, i. e., proof that the land has been irrigated and reclaimed, must be made and \$1.00 additional per acre to the United States. The desert land law does not require residence on the land, but does require the expenditure by the

entryman of the sum of \$1.00 per acre within one year from the entry, either in the purchase of water rights for the irrigation of the land, or in the permanent improvement of the land, and the expenditure of a like purpose the second and third years from entry. Proof of the land the expenditure of a like purpose the second and third years from entry. like sum for the like purpose the second and third years from entry. Proofs of this expenditure must be filed in the United States land office each year.

The purchase of a water right for the land from the canal company by the entryman and the payment of one dollar per acre thereon each year is good expenditure under the law and the receipt of the canal company for such payment enables the entryman to make proof of his annual expenditure, in compliance with the law.

The entry is assignable, and the assignee may make annual and final proof in his own name, but no person or corporation can, prior to final proof, own more that one entry. After final proof the land can be

subdivided and conveyed as any other land.

The cost of entering and acquiring title to these lands, outside of the water right, is about \$3.00 per This includes the government price of \$1.25 per acre and cost of clearing the land ready for crops or planting and the water for final proof. As these lands are worth from \$50.00 to \$150.00 per acre at final proof, the reader will readily see that the large increment of profit resulting from the construction of the irrigation works of the company will inure to the fortunate entrymen who acquire these lands from the

## A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

The company began the sale of its water-rights at the price of \$10 per acre, and as sales progressed the price was advanced from time to time until they are now being sold at the price of \$15 per acre, payable \$1 per acre cash at the time of sale, and \$1 per acre each year thereafter, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the time water is ready to be served.

On the 15th day of May the price on lands east of the Fria will be advanced to \$16, and thereafter from time to time, as sales progress, the price will be advanced until it reaches the maximum price of \$25 per acre, and the cash payment will also be increased from time to time.

If the present rate of sales shall continue, the whole carrying capacity of the canal will be sold and allotted to entered lands before water service begins, and the remaining otherwise available land will be left valueless for lack of water supply.

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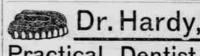
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